club during the civil disobedience movement to try to understand the nationalist point of view. This would have been impossible in Calcutta, but in^ Bombay Indian industry predominates and in Calcutta British; this makes a very great difference. The British seem able to get on well with the Parsees of Bombay. The *box-wallahs* are rather looked down on by the upper British caste in India and live their own life. I am told that young men come out to business firms, and are often made to live at a far higher standard than they can afford and are often led into profligacy by older men. Toe H seems to have done useful work with these young men in Calcutta, but their contacts with Indians are scanty.

The police come in for much criticism. Their job is certainly thankless, but it must be said that they could avoid much trouble if they understood Indian psychology better. That there is corruption in the force is certain. Most people seem to hate and fear the police. It is a great advantage that they have come under the control of relatively popular ministries in the Provinces. But under existing conditions they are inevitably a repressive agent.

One of the major problems of a foreign army is the enforced celibacy of many private soldiers. The Army does not officially countenance brothels, but many actually exist. In Jubbulpore a few years ago a soldier raped a village girl and was beaten up by the villagers; the soldiers took their revenge by attacking a whole village, *but* it was the wrong one! It is only fair to add that they were severely punished. The English soldier generally is a decent fellow, interested mostly in sport, but he is taught to ^egard himself as superior, and is, of course, strictly segregated. That ordinary working men should be taken and made to live an unnatural life in the tropics is bad, and the evil of an army of occupation is as bad for the occupiers as the victims.